

THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
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TERMS OF THE PAPER,
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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and
Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter.
Sixteen lines or less will make a square.
Deductions made in favor of standing mat-
ter as follows:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One square.	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
Two squares.	7.00	13.00	20.00
Three squares.	10.00	19.00	29.00

When directions are not given how often
to insert an advertisement, it will be publish-
ed until ordered out.

The Lost Pleiad.

A Legend of the Seven Stars.

There was mourning in the starry heavens there was sor-
row in the skies.
A spirit left the native home and sought no more to rise;
Love here on earth triumphant still, in Heaven his power
would prove.
And though a daughter of the stars she could not conquer
love.
Her father's prayers, her sister's tears, her own immortal
birth,
Were all forgot; she stood to see a mortal of the earth;
Therefore, and her sister bright, her light in Heaven was
dim.
And her sweet voice was heard no more when rose their
evening hymn.
Her star was dark within its sphere, her space was void in
Heaven.
She sunk; no more to reappear, and broke the magic spell
of love.
The darkness of the funeral pall, the silence of the dead!
Old Atlas shook his heavy head, and wept with bitter tears
For her, his own, his best beloved, the darling of his years.
Grief in the great monarch's breast had struggled long
with pride.
But now it burst through all restraint, and would not be
denied.
It was but yesterday he blessed her young and graceful
form;
Yet while his proud and happy life upon her cheek was
warm
She left her bright and joyous home, the guardian of her
throne.
To listen to a stranger's voice, to trust a stranger's truth.
His daughter stood in silence round—how could he
speak his pain?
They could not bring the lost one back to Heaven and his
again.
The sorrow on the quiet sea, rocked on the smiling brim,
Hid his face;
For while the deep blue vault around, shone with night
blinding blue,
They strove to hide in darkest clouds their now diminished
eyes.
Electra thought the golden harp, the wanderer loved
of yore,
And placed it near the vacant spot that she should fill
no more.
Cicely wept her dewy eyes, and struck the sounding
string.
But all the sweetest tones were gone, how could her
sister sing?
In vain she strove to raise the strain; the notes were soft
and low.
And did in one convulsive cry, one general wail of woe!
Amazement filled the happy place; each unwelcome sound,
And grief and indignation spread for many a league around.
Old Orion shook his shining shield, forgotful of his aid.
And Taurus roared his sparkling horns, and bellowed with
rage!
Oh! from the very gates of Heaven in this our trial time,
How swift how easy 'tis to fall, how slow, how hard to
climb!
If angels round the throne on high, the home, the source
of light,
Fall from the dazzling path they tread to sink in endless
night.
Shall we who to temptation lead too oft a helping hand,
Down from our narrow pathway bend, and yet expect to
stand?
So sweetly sounds earth's music joys, so soft her pleasures
gleam,
They lure our wayward souls to their delusive dream.
We stoop to grasp the sparkling toys, regardless of their
cost.
No dew we drink of love, Heaven itself is almost lost!
And what was woman's after-life to mortal love both told
Said that she never after her happy home of old;
For where her sister lay, of fire and flames she heard
her doom.
Her darkened star too plainly shows she never did return.
She left the fatherless stars of Heaven for earth's poor fire-
demon.
And what could her destiny in such a world as ours?
Happily she escaped the fate of some who're lost and
lost.
And for whom else she gave Heaven made not the earth
a hell!
When in the solemn winter nights the moon has left the
sky,
And all the countless hosts of Heaven in silence abide
on high,
Seek out her darkened star, where bright and clear her
sister roll.
And let the warning that gives sink deep within the
soul.
Hail that a spirit roam for Heaven, chained downward to
earth!
Oh! sadly met with earthly love the soul's most-thrill-
ing thrill.
For with the golden girdle of bliss should not be closed
the story of this loss in glory vain, shall shall thy portion
be!

From the Ladies' Literary Society.

Miscellaneous.

Woman.

BY GEO. T. GRAY.

Since the hour that woman, the
crowning jewel of creation, was placed
in the garden of Eden, by the grand
Monarch of the universe, herself, she
has been the guiding star of our des-
tinies, the shadow upon the dial plate
of our existence, and whether for weal
or woe has spun the arduous clue to
our lives. The first bloom of Eden,
she is yet a "Sine qua non," the sweet
siren that lulls our cares to rest, buoys
us up when in despair, kindles anew
the fading sparks of hope, warms into
life the feeling of friendship, gives
tone to the morals of a community,
zeal to the social circle, and plants the
amaranthine flower of bliss upon the
hearth-stone. She weaves the golden
web of love and heightens our every
joy. In all ages and in all civilized
countries, woman has much to do in
softening the asperities of the ruder
sex, in improving their morals, encour-
aging what was good and noble, and
frowning upon whatever was base and
vicious. And this is not all. Woman,
though formed by nature to look up
to her lord for advice, and to solace
and cheer him, is capable of the high-
est mental improvement, capable of
administering public affairs with wis-
dom and justice, adorning science with
her offerings, and art with her choicest
gems, and music her sweetest songs.
It is true she has not soared the
depths of philosophy with the mathe-
matical accuracy of Kepler, La Place,
and Newton, or demonstrated abstract
truths to an algebraic fraction; play-
ed like Franklin on a kite string with
the fiery bolts of Heaven; or put into
practical use the invention of steam;
yet she has trod the blue empyrean
with Galileo and has pointed out new
planets to the wondering world, given
undying beauty to the chiseled mar-
ble, and used her pencil with a grace
and richness approaching the great
masters of the art. In looking over
the pages of the chronicle past, we
find that some of the finest produc-
tions owe their authorship to the fairer
sex. The brilliant creations of ro-
mance and the truth-recreating pages
of history, have both been embellished
by her pen. Sappho sang with as
much purity and sweetness as any lyric
poet among her learned countrymen,
and who has read a more elegant
and fascinating work than that
which perpetuates the fame of Felicia
Hemans? Nor is woman wanting in
patriotism, untiring devotion and
deeds of noble daring. She is firm
amidst dangers, affliction and privation,

The smiling companion of prosperity,
she still more fondly clings when the
thunder-bolt of misfortune has reach-
ed us. She is always upon the side
of our country, true as the magnet to
the pole. A Roman Ambassador fol-
lowed Marcellus, made a circle around
him in the sand and said, "Art thou
the friend of Rome?" Need we ask
such a question of woman? We have
but to point you to the mother of Cor-
iolanus. When deaf alike to the pray-
ers of priests and the entreaties of sen-
ators, he was preparing to batter down
the walls of his native city, her tears
alone could change his stern resolve
and he exclaimed: "Mother, you have
saved Rome, but lost your son!" We
have quite a galaxy of celebrated
women. In fact, they are the arbiters
of fate, and it has been truly said,
"The hand that rocks the cradle rules
the nation." Sparta, celebrated as a
nation for its frugality and bravery,
whose phalanx is a by-word and a pro-
verb among the nations, owed its great-
ness to those noble mothers, who could
sacrifice to their warrior sons, as they
marched forth to battle, "Victorious
bear back your shields, or yourselves
be borne back upon them."

Who taught you to lisp your infant
prayers? Who taught you to rever-
ence your parents, to love your coun-
try, to love its institutions and obey
its laws? Who sang to you lullabies
and fondled you on the knee? It was
woman. She who cradled the Savior
of the world in a manger, "was last
at the cross and first at the tomb." Whatever
you are, whether statesmen
or heroes, painters, poets, sculptors,
or mechanics; whether wedded to
science or tillers of the soil—whatever
the bent of your genius, the turn of
your character, the tone of your in-
tellect—it is due in a great measure
to the moulding influence of your mo-
ther.

Cut off from female society, Byron,
that flash of genius,

Who stood on the Alps, stood on the Alps,
And with the thunder talked, as friend to friend;
And who the eagle of the lightning's wing
In sportive tears—

died of wretchedness—died of wretch-
edness, because the sweet influence
of woman was not felt amid the gloomy
emotions of his soul; spent his life
heaping anathemas upon his race because
the bloom of matrimonial happiness
had withered upon his hearth-stone.
No kind and affectionate voice wooed
him from his fit of gloom and despon-
dency; and when success came, no
bright eye danced with delight, no
ruby lip was pre-destined to his in-
cess of joy. Our own age, and our
own country, bear ample testimony to
the genius and influence of woman.
Was it not her fair hands that wrought
the star spangled banner, which the
stern soldiers of the revolution bore
to victory. See Moll Pitchers take
her husband's place at his gun and
hurl back the leaden messengers of
vengeance upon the murderers of her
spouse! And you all remember the
sweet nuns of Bethlehem, and the
proud flag which was the shroud of
the gallant Pulaski. Nor is woman's
influence unfelt among the untutored
savages. Pocahontas had but to lift
her hand, and savage vengeance is
stayed and John Smith lives. The
name of Miss Dix will be lisped with
thanks and benedictions by poor, de-
mented suffering humanity while there
is a community on earth philanthropic
enough to provide for the indigent
insane; and the curses and shrieks of
hellward will be hushed to echo back her
praise. Without her influence many
of our States would now be without
an insane asylum. I know that in
North Carolina, our legislature never
had such a bill before them, or else
there was no one in that Assembly of
sufficient influence to get it passed;
but this kind lady came with her tal-
ents, her tears, and her prayers; and
now a noble building rears its lofty
spire a monument to the exertions of a
noble woman. Woman is the herald
of mercy; she sends the gospel to the
benighted heathen, visits the sick,
smoothes the brow of anguish, and sits
by the bed of death. Full of benevo-
lence and charity, she is the first to
listen to the voice of distress. Flora
McDonald, when the world frowned,
and brave men trembled, secured the
safe retreat of her sovereign; and Dr.
Mason Good, gives an unparalleled in-
stance of devotion in a lady whose mo-
ther was condemned to starve. This
woman entered the prison daily and
sustained the life of her parent by the
milk of her own breasts, and her un-
wavering affection won her mother's
pardon. All are influenced by woman
whether on the tottering eminence or
in the vale of obscurity. Of little
worth is the meed of praise, pronounced
by other lips than those of woman.
What is noisy fame from the tongues
of the babbling million, without an ap-
proving glance from the one we love?
What is wealth and rank and station,
without a congenial spirit to share it?
Like dew to the plant and the bow to
the storm-cloud, woman, the sunlight
of Heaven, diffuses joy and life and
sunshine, around. Her influence is
felt wherever christianity sheds her
light, or science and philosophy un-
fold their volumes. Go ask the war-
rior, dusty from the battle field and
flushed with victory, whose hand shall
bind his brow with a laurel and he will
tell you, woman's. Go ask the man
of eloquence for whom he would rather

er pour a tide of song, and he will tell
you, "woman." Ask the worshippers
of the muses upon whose shrine do
they lay their offerings, for whose
praise they strike their lyres, and for
whose brow they twine their garlands?
Do they not bow to the charms of beau-
ty and yield themselves willing cap-
tives to the smile of woman, and melt
at the soft and bewitching melody of
her voice.

You will all exclaim, "Woman, thy
virtues are many and thy friendship
is true."

Like moss beneath its polar crest of snow,
As better known, her merits creater glow;
Nor like the dew which trembles on the flow,
Display her beauties in a sunny hour;
But when troubles press she her softer shines,
And like the creeping ivy clings to thine.

ELDA, TENN.
From the North Carolina University Magazine.

Liberty and Christianity.

BY MCGY.

Not on the beauties of nature only
do we find "passing away" inscribed.
But in all human institutions we see
liability to change and decay. No na-
tion now vigorous can date further
back than the dark ages. England
can scarcely be considered a national-
ity until the time when William the
Conqueror came. She was then a na-
tion without any government, but the
will of her King, until the middle of
the seventeenth century, when the first
rays of Liberty shot athwart the sky
and rested on Albion. France dates
her history as far back as eight hun-
dred and forty three. But Hugh Ca-
saber did not begin his reign until the
latter part of the tenth century. The
glory of the House of Hapsburg—that
mighty race which has maintained its
position among the tyrants of earth
so long—commenced its rule in the
twelfth century; and as for that des-
potism which sways the sceptre over
millions of the most abject and de-
graded inhabitants of Europe, the House
of Austria, it did not possess even a
Duchy so soon. In this power we
have an instance how oppressions can
bind in ignorance and vile submis-
sion a nation of millions, who, if free
and educated, would be distinguished for
their moral worth and intellectual vig-
or. History is a record of the wrongs
of the times when so many thou-
sands of savage Crusaders from the
North polished on her plains. There
Ferdinand, in its most direful forms,
still holds sway over the inhabitants.
That land of romance, the Tyrol, is
sunk as deep in ignorance and super-
stition as when Peter the Hermit
preached the Crusades against the
infidels to her proud lords. But Aus-
tria still sleeps on, while the nations
around are marching on with rapid
strides toward some immortal destiny.
The Prussian monarchy and Prussian
power is but the growth of yesterday.
History concerning Russia as a na-
tion is considered as authentic only as
far back as eight hundred and eighty.
In studying the history of this nation,
what a strange anomaly is presented.
The first idea we get of Russian gov-
ernment is the downfall of a republic,
and the elevation of the most powerful
despotism in the world upon its ruins.
The first sound we hear of Russia's
voice is the proud boast of the repub-
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great Novgorod." But that boast was
premature, and the next sound that
comes down from the north is the growl
of the Great Bear, when he sees the
Christian armies of the powerful
Swedes threatening his dominions.—
In tracing the history of nations on
whose ruins these were founded, one
is naturally led to enquire for the causes
which have led to their downfall.
We at this age and in this country,
untrammelled by prejudice and with
more light than has ever illumined the
mind of man in any former age, are
apt to conclude that the causes of their
rapid deterioration and their present
condition, are to be found in some of
those principles or qualities in which
we differ from them. Nor is this con-
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But one essential element of true great-
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from the shores of Europe—of those
inspired poets whose dulcet verse still
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ears—of those sublime artists who
could deceive the very birds of air, or
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The ancestors of these once roamed
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classic ground, subsisting on roots and
acorns. In time they grew wiser. A
Solon and a Lycurgus came and gave
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people could appreciate the beauties of
their development, it was crushed of
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liberty was but partial and capricious
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Greece is still unchristian and unre-
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seemed to rest under a curse ever since.
Calamities never came alone. Soon
as Rome said "I am the world," litera-
ture and the arts began to decline.
Fair Science found a grave beneath
her former throne, civil wars and bar-
barian invasions devastated the city.
Sylla and Marius made their country
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all horrors, a servile war. Nero, that
horrid demon in human form, burned
his capitol and stood in his window
and gazed on the horrid scene with
grim and savage delight. Cicero and
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Cato self-immolated. The great natu-
ralist, Pliny, was suffocated by the
sulphurous fumes of Vesuvius, and two
fair cities, Herculaneum and Pompei,
buried beneath the burning lava. Even
a religion under the name of Christi-
anity has been a powerful instrument,
in the hands of the wicked and crafty,
to sink the land into still deeper ser-
vitude and woe. For Italy now groans
beneath the sceptre of the Pope and
shrinks in terror from the thunder of
the Vatican. Oh Italy, fair Italy!
had you received into your heart the
teachings of that fearless apostle of
Jesus, who came to you, what bless-
ings instead of curses would have flow-
ed from your lovely clime. The sweet
chantings which are now but a mock-
ery to him in whose praise they are
uttered, would now be received on wings
of prayer, and angels would listen to
them with joy. France and England
merged from the darkness of Feudal-
ism. England now boasts of the most
enlightened government and freest con-
stitution on the globe. Christianity
sustained her through the revolution,
and as yet supports her. But alas!
poor France, in her religion was but
superstition, and Liberty was drowned
in the blood of her votaries. Men with
human feelings could not contemplate
the bloody deeds of Robespierre, and
Marat, so they hid aside their feel-
ings and plunged into the darkness of
skepticism. Even in the public con-
science, Marat called for two hundred
and seventy thousand heads, and an-
other, according to one, called for five
hundred children, under fourteen years
of age. And most of these escaped
death by the bullet on account of their
size, only to be mangled by bayonets,
while they clung, screaming, to the
knees of the soldiers. The genius of
Napoleon, for a time brought order
from the tumult, but at his fall France
was again drenched in blood. Paris
is all anarchy and confusion, and can
do nothing but wait the next revolu-
tion. Unhappy France has proved to
the world that reason cannot retain
Liberty without Christianity. It is
strange that not only individuals, but
even nations, will resist reformation.
This spirit of opposition to everything
new has been carried so far, that re-
formation and innovation have become
almost synonymous. Dr. Beech is prob-
ably the only man who has accounted
for it. He says, "where there is blind-
ness and consequently no reception of
the truth, the minds of such may be
compared to light thrown upon owls.
It is sure to set them screaming."

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and as yet supports her. But alas!
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science, Marat called for two hundred
and seventy thousand heads, and an-
other, according to one, called for five
hundred children, under fourteen years
of age. And most of these escaped
death by the bullet on account of their
size, only to be mangled by bayonets,
while they clung, screaming, to the
knees of the soldiers. The genius of
Napoleon, for a time brought order
from the tumult, but at his fall France
was again drenched in blood. Paris
is all anarchy and confusion, and can
do nothing but wait the next revolu-
tion. Unhappy France has proved to
the world that reason cannot retain
Liberty without Christianity. It is
strange that not only individuals, but
even nations, will resist reformation.
This spirit of opposition to everything
new has been carried so far, that re-
formation and innovation have become
almost synonymous. Dr. Beech is prob-
ably the only man who has accounted
for it. He says, "where there is blind-
ness and consequently no reception of
the truth, the minds of such may be
compared to light thrown upon owls.
It is sure to set them screaming."

ELDA, TENN.

Liberty and Christianity.

BY MCGY.

Not on the beauties of nature only
do we find "passing away" inscribed.
But in all human institutions we see
liability to change and decay. No na-
tion now vigorous can date further
back than the dark ages. England
can scarcely be considered a national-
ity until the time when William the
Conqueror came. She was then a na-
tion without any government, but the
will of her King, until the middle of
the seventeenth century, when the first
rays of Liberty shot athwart the sky
and rested on Albion. France dates
her history as far back as eight hun-
dred and forty three. But Hugh Ca-
saber did not begin his reign until the
latter part of the tenth century. The
glory of the House of Hapsburg—that
mighty race which has maintained its
position among the tyrants of earth
so long—commenced its rule in the
twelfth century; and as for that des-
potism which sways the sceptre over
millions of the most abject and de-
graded inhabitants of Europe, the House
of Austria, it did not possess even a
Duchy so soon. In this power we
have an instance how oppressions can
bind in ignorance and vile submis-
sion a nation of millions, who, if free
and educated, would be distinguished for
their moral worth and intellectual vig-
or. History is a record of the wrongs
of the times when so many thou-
sands of savage Crusaders from the
North polished on her plains. There
Ferdinand, in its most direful forms,
still holds sway over the inhabitants.
That land of romance, the Tyrol, is
sunk as deep in ignorance and super-
stition as when Peter the Hermit
preached the Crusades against the
infidels to her proud lords. But Aus-
tria still sleeps on, while the nations
around are marching on with rapid
strides toward some immortal destiny.
The Prussian monarchy and Prussian
power is but the growth of yesterday.
History concerning Russia as a na-
tion is considered as authentic only as
far back as eight hundred and eighty.
In studying the history of this nation,
what a strange anomaly is presented.
The first idea we get of Russian gov-
ernment is the downfall of a republic,
and the elevation of the most powerful
despotism in the world upon its ruins.
The first sound we hear of Russia's
voice is the proud boast of the repub-
lic, "Who dare attack God and the
great Novgorod." But that boast was
premature, and the next sound that
comes down from the north is the growl
of the Great Bear, when he sees the
Christian armies of the powerful
Swedes threatening his dominions.—
In tracing the history of nations on
whose ruins these were founded, one
is naturally led to enquire for the causes
which have led to their downfall.
We at this age and in this country,
untrammelled by prejudice and with
more light than has ever illumined the
mind of man in any former age, are
apt to conclude that the causes of their
rapid deterioration and their present
condition, are to be found in some of
those principles or qualities in which
we differ from them. Nor is this con-
clusion unphilosophical. Take, then,
those nations of antiquity which stand
out on the page of history marked by
what is most brilliant and most power-
ful. We find them ruled by men of
genius—protected by powerful and ef-
ficient armies—and abounding in
wealth and all that wealth can bestow.
But one essential element of true great-
ness is wanting. And in nothing per-
haps is resemblance more striking than
in the choice of leaders. We find no-
where any development of the princi-
ples of true religion. Let us look but
for a moment at the history of Greece.
The ancestors of those stern warriors
who drove back the mighty Persian
from the shores of Europe—of those
inspired poets whose dulcet verse still
falls in enchanting strains upon our
ears—of those sublime artists who
could deceive the very birds of air, or
carve the perfect man from stone.—
The ancestors of these once roamed
ignorant and degraded over the now
classic ground, subsisting on roots and
acorns. In time they grew wiser. A
Solon and a Lycurgus came and gave
them laws; and soon a fair republic
sprang into being. That beautiful
machinery worked smoothly for a
while, but that force which alone would
give it a perpetual motion, Religion,
was wanting, and almost before the

people could appreciate the beauties of
their development, it was crushed of
itself. Peacher says, the "Grecian
liberty was but partial and capricious
and of short duration, rendered illus-
trious rather by the darkness which
preceded and followed, than by the be-
nign influence of its own beams."—
Greece is still unchristian and unre-
claimed. Grim despotism stalks abroad
over her hills. Moslem influence still
spreads like a black pall over the land,
hiding the beauties which linger in her
vales. Slavish chains still clank on
the arms of her sons.

Rome, too, has passed through chang-
es from the most ignorant and rude
state of society to the most refined
and enlightened. There was a time
when foul birds of prey gave her a
king—when an eagle sent her a deliv-
er—when the cackling of geese sav-
ed her. She advanced in the arts and
sciences, and when Brutus expelled
her proud king from the throne, the
sun of Liberty burst upon the eternal
city. Under its cheering beams suc-
cess attended all her enterprises, but
Christianity was wanting and from the
time that Rome proclaimed herself
proud Empress of the world, that sun
began to wane. It soon set in dark-
ness and gloom. That lovely land had
seemed to rest under a curse ever since.
Calamities never came alone. Soon
as Rome said "I am the world," litera-
ture and the arts began to decline.
Fair Science found a grave beneath
her former throne, civil wars and bar-
barian invasions devastated the city.
Sylla and Marius made their country
desolate by stirring up that most of
all horrors, a servile war. Nero, that
horrid demon in human form, burned
his capitol and stood in his window
and gazed on the horrid scene with
grim and savage delight. Cicero and
Caesar were murdered. Brutus and
Cato self-immolated. The great natu-
ralist, Pliny, was suffocated by the
sulphurous fumes of Vesuvius, and two
fair cities, Herculaneum and Pompei,
buried beneath the burning lava. Even
a religion under the name of Christi-
anity has been a powerful instrument,
in the hands of the wicked and crafty,
to sink the land into still deeper ser-
vitude and woe. For Italy now groans
beneath the sceptre of the Pope and
shrinks in terror from the thunder of
the Vatican. Oh Italy, fair Italy!
had you received into your heart the
teachings of that fearless apostle of
Jesus, who came to you, what bless-
ings instead of curses would have flow-
ed from your lovely clime. The sweet
chantings which are now but a mock-
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other, according to one, called for five
hundred children, under fourteen years
of age. And most of these escaped
death by the bullet on account of their
size, only to be mangled by bayonets,
while they clung, screaming, to the
knees of the soldiers. The genius of

boys, by your influence, may be led astray. Candid, thinking Christians, I ask you, where, in the circle of your acquaintance, has there been most permanent, excessive drinking? Has it been among youths trained to familiar use or sight of the sideboard bottle, or among those parents and friends set them an example of total abstinence? These questions, and others connected with the temperance reformation, are not to be decided by Christians, at a glance, or upon preconceived prejudices; they deserve prayer and earnest reflection. If there are a few among us who place total abstinence and our Society too high, and if this is our only fault, we ask you to come in and help us to correct their influence. Finally, if our principles, when properly explained and understood, are admissible, oh! let me ask you, what results might we expect to accomplish, if we could secure the co-operation of the whole body of Christians, voluntarily practicing self denial, not for themselves, but to promote the temporal happiness of the poor inebriate and his wretched family.

Execution of Thornton at St. Louis.
The St. Louis papers contain long accounts of the execution in that city, on Friday last, of J. W. Thornton, the murderer of Joseph Charles, an old and respected citizen.

The unfortunate man was born in 1821, in New York, where his father was formerly an oil merchant. After the death of his father he studied law for a year, then became a clerk; in 1841 he removed to the west, apprenticed himself to the trunk-making business, but in 1844 joined the U. S. marine service, and was absent three years at sea, on the coast of China and Japan, in the U. S. ship, Columbus. On his return he landed at Norfolk, and in 1848 took up his residence in St. Louis, where he became deputy city register, and subsequently secretary to the Boatmen's Saving Institution, the robbery of which several thousand dollars, in 1854, led to Thornton being suspected as the thief. He was arrested and tried, but acquitted. Mr. Charles was the principal witness against him. For this, Thornton swore to have revenge, and for months threatened the life of Mr. C. On the 7th of June last, Thornton met him on the street, and fired two balls into his body, from the effects of which he died. Mr. C. was universally esteemed, and his murder created such intense excitement that Thornton narrowly escaped being dragged from jail by a mob, and lynched on the spot.

Up to the moment of his execution his family and friends confidently looked for executive interposition, but in vain. He met his doom with great coolness. The Democrat says:

On emerging from jail, Thornton recognized two of the most distinguished men in the crowd, who stood eagerly watching his approach. On seeing them a pleasant smile played upon his countenance, and giving a gentle bow of his head, he passed on to the steps of the scaffold, which he ascended more rapidly and vigorously than did any person accompanying him. On reaching the top of the scaffold, he seated himself between the two clergymen, and looked around as if desirous of seeing some one he knew. The slightest tremor was not visible in his movements, and his conduct utterly astonished every person who witnessed it.

He was asked by the marshal if he had anything to say, and he replied in the negative by shaking his head. He then declared himself ready, and stood upon a box placed upon the trapdoor. The slightest quivering of a nerve could not be detected in him, even now when he saw the death warrant which Mr. Cunningham held in his hand, and was about to read to him. This being done, Deputy Marshal Eves proceeded to cover his face with a long white cap, while Mr. Cunningham pined his arms behind his back with a small cord. The rope being adjusted, all the persons on the scaffold who had accompanied the prisoner, stood back, while the clergyman read prayers, after which all was declared ready, and at 14 minutes past three o'clock, the murderer of Joseph Charles hung suspended between heaven and earth.

In a conversation with one of his visitors on Thursday night, he said he had written a statement of the whole affair, and the circumstances connected with it, and that it should appear in print after his death.

Protection of the Armories.
Major General Wool has written a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, Va., in which he comments upon the folly of leaving armories without military protection. Such neglect, he says, is little else than invitation to violators of the law and order to supply themselves with United States arms, and with them to execute their unlawful purposes. General Wool adds:

"Under Mr. Calhoun's administration of the War Department armories, as well as arsenals, were placed under the superintendence of military officers. They are military establishments, and should be under the control of military men, with a guard to protect and defend them. This ought to be more especially the case with all such establishments in Southern States, and, if for no other purpose, to guard against attempts like Brown's, lest they should happen in localities where the result might be much more disastrous than at Harper's Ferry. The cost of the armories and arsenals, including arms and other munitions of war stored in them, amount to many millions. This, above all other property, should be guarded and protected against insurrectionists or filibusters, whether established in the North or South.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE J. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms:—
For one year, in advance, \$2.00
For six months, in advance, \$1.25
For three months, in advance, \$0.75
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3.00.

Our Third Volume.

Will commence on the 9th December next. How far our endeavours to meet the public approbation in supplying a useful and interesting paper the past two years, has been crowned with success, is best known to our readers. If we have fallen short in some things, it was to be expected, since imperfection is one of the attributes of erring mortals like ourselves. This we know, that our toil has been incessant, and though our reward was meagre, we have been encouraged to labor on indulging a hope of realizing a brighter future.

Patronage is the pabulum upon which a newspaper enterprise can thrive only, and prompt paying subscribers, more than anything else, gives encouragement to the printer's heart, and guides his fingers with electric speed in arranging the metal messengers of thought for the edification and instruction of the public. We can but regret, however, that our circulation in Iredell is not more general, that it does not amount to thousands instead of hundreds. If the citizens of the county desire a newspaper continued in their midst, maintaining any degree of respectability, it will be absolutely necessary that they give it adequate patronage, which will be to their interest to do if they would act wisely. We now have a tempting offer to transfer the field of our labors to another locality, where, the pecuniary reward, would be certain, and double that we have hitherto realized; but, we will not yet dissolve our present connection, trusting to more appreciation where we are, hereafter.

If those who read the EXPRESS are pleased with it, will use a little exertion—some have done so in days past—our circulation can be much enlarged, with but little trouble to any friend; and for their pains, if it is the only reward we might be able to make them, we would tender many thanks. We know that many, interested themselves to obtain subscribers to Journals, published in other localities, and will they not render a similar service for their County? Good policy would dictate, take as many papers as you can afford to pay for, and allow the home-Journal to be one of them. If it possess not all the merits you admire, your encouragement may prove a remedy.

Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Rail-Road.

We refer our readers to Iredell, to the proceedings of the Stockholders, at the meeting held in Charlotte, Friday last, which may be found in another column. The subscription amount of \$250,000 having been subscribed to secure the charter, the Company have taken the initiative for organizing and began operations without delay. The stockholders passed a resolution to locate the Charlotte depot at or near the depots of the S. C. and N. C. Railroads; this will give general satisfaction to the friends of the enterprise in the up-country. We learn that the meeting, likewise, adopted an independent gauge, that is, differing from either of the other roads.

These matters disposed of, the greatest degree of unanimity and encouraging hope prevailed; and, there is now no doubt that the Road will be built, as soon as the balance of the stock shall be subscribed, which should be subscribed at once, in order that the work may progress as rapidly as possible.

Let every man in Iredell—for the reason, that Iredell, will be immensely benefited by this road—put down his name for shares, more or less, without delay, until the necessary sum is subscribed; this will enable the Directors to let the whole line between Charlotte and Statesville to contract at once, and within two years the trains will be making through trips to the joy of every citizen. The time when the road will be completed to this point, will depend entirely upon what our citizens may feel inclined to do for the work.

Mr. Lenoir's Objects!

We notice in the last Salisbury Watchman, a communication from Mr. Wm. A. Lenoir, of Lenoir, in which he argues adversely to the policy of constructing so much of the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad, at this time, as will connect Charlotte with Statesville; he thinks it should not be built because, forsooth, it might injure the business of roads in which the State is a stockholder, &c. We will not now attempt to reply to Mr. Lenoir's article in extenso, for we have not time, but we shrewdly guess, that if the contemplated road was to pass directly to Lenoir instead of Statesville, then Mr. Lenoir would not urge very strenuously his objections.

The stockholders who have in charge the A. T. & Ohio Railroad in N. C. well understand what they are about. We predict that within two years the first division of the road, between Charlotte and Statesville, will have been built and the trains running over the track—and then we will invite Mr. L. to join us in a free ride. Meantime, we would advise Mr. Lenoir that his better plan would be, perhaps, to take stock in this enterprise, which would be certain to net him remunerative dividends, and make up losses he seems fearful he will sustain by roads, which have been built with State aid.

More Fine Iredell Tobacco.

Mr. L. N. Alexander, of this county, exhibited to us this week, a sample of his crop of tobacco, which appears to be of a very superior quality. The lands of much of Iredell seem well adapted to the growth of the finest tobacco, and we doubt not the culture of the plant will get to be quite common in the county, and profitable.

Johnson's New Map of North America.

The agent for this region of country, Mr. FAIRCHILD, called at our office last week and exhibited the most elegant Map of North America, that we have ever seen. It occupies a sheet 75 by 80 inches, and exhibits the whole of North America south of the 60th parallel of latitude, embracing the Canadas, the United States and Territories, Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, the West India Islands, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and part of South America.

This fine Map is on a scale larger by ten miles to the inch than the largest map of the same territory ever published, and thirteen miles to the inch larger than Monk's or the map of "Our Country." It is larger than Sherman & Smith's Mammoth Map of the Old States (now Colton's), covering about four times as much of the Earth's surface as that work. It is 1,500 square inches larger than Colton's, Monk's or Mitchell's Map, and gives a geographical delineation of the Country, it embraces with an accuracy and fullness of detail altogether beyond the reach of any other Map. Although there are some two thousand counties in the United States and in the Territories, yet the counties and divisions are named and distinctly marked with colors so strongly contrasted that the location, boundary, and comparative magnitude, of each may be seen at a glance. So accurately are the Railroads now in existence, and those projected distinctly traced and the stations indicated that the Map is a complete Railroad guide.

But the most valuable feature to many, is the clear and authentic representation of Mexico and Central America, presenting a view of their divisions in strongly contrasting colors, embracing all Dr. Kane's discoveries in the North, giving the exact position and appearance of Cuba, Jamaica, the West Indies, and all other Islands on our Atlantic as well as on our Pacific coasts, and showing the Keys, Banks, Soundings, Channels, and routes of vessels, furnishing a complete Mariner's Chart of all the waters pertaining to our country which are now so interesting to every American citizen.

In addition to this very comprehensive and complete map of our own great country and all those contiguous portions of the Earth which are looking to an early annexation, a very superior Map of the World is given, to aid in fixing the relative position of places on the Globe.

This fine Map, which has been constructed and engraved upon a superior Copper Plate, from the United States Land and Coast and British Admiralty Surveys and other reliable sources, is recommended by the ablest Geographers of the country, North and South; and we can most cheerfully add our testimony to its merits, hoping, that the heads of families generally, will subscribe liberally, as we think they must do, after examining the specimen which Mr. Fairchild has for exhibition.

Colton's General Atlas.

We have just been shown a copy of "Colton's General Atlas," of this year's edition. We have no hesitation in saying, that every one must admit who has seen it, that this Atlas is far superior to any geographical work ever published. It contains a map of every State, nation, country, kingdom, and island of the globe; and on a large scale, engraved upon steel, and beautifully colored—170 in all. It also gives a full and detailed description of these countries, with all the geographical and statistical information relevant to each, of permanent value, now known—thus combining in one volume the two characters of a Universal Atlas and Gazetteer.

J. H. Colton is unquestionably the most reliable map-maker in this country, and, we are told, has expended the enormous sum of \$85,000 in getting up this Atlas and bringing it to perfection. The maps are carefully corrected to date. We notice the new counties, the recently built and projected railroads; the late surveys and explorations in our new Territories, with all the latest changes in this and other countries carefully noted. Such a work is valuable to any man who has a family to educate, who reads a newspaper; or desires to keep pace with the times. Whether reading history, biography, travels, or general news, one is constantly in need of just such a work to refer to.

The Atlas is substantially and beautifully bound, and by putting printed matter on the backs of the maps which has been done, the whole is now condensed into one volume and sold at a price which brings it within the reach of all.

The publication and sale of the work is now transferred to Johnson & Browning, two enterprising publishers of New York, of high reputation. They sell only at one price, and are very careful, in selecting agents, to employ men who are entirely reliable and trustworthy. We bespeak for their agent and the work, a favorable reception. We extract the following notices of the Atlas from other journals of high distinction:

"The elaborateness of its design, the correctness of its preparation, and its great importance as a reliable exponent of geographical science, will serve to entitle it to extraordinary notice."—New York Journal of Commerce.

"All who have examined the works agree that they are the most complete and reliable of the kind. Every parent who can by any means afford it, should subscribe for such a work, for it will be a constant source of information for himself and a constant fountain of instruction for his children."—New Orleans Picayune.

"When we say 'Colton's Atlas of the World' is worthy of the patronage of the people, we do not express half what we feel in regard to it. Every merchant, every planter, every mechanic, and every family should possess the possession of this elegant and invaluable Atlas."—N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

"No finer or more beautiful specimen of Engraving has ever been given to the public."

"The pains which the publishers have evidently bestowed on it render it the most perfect work in existence."—Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore, Md.

"We have been permitted to examine the advance sheets and numerous specimens maps and plates of 'Atlas of the World,' in course of publication, which is prominently adapted to supply a generally felt want, and with which, we believe, is pronounced a most creditable product of American art and skill in the various departments laid under contribution to produce such a result."—Lithology Litho Age.

"A work every way worthy of the publisher—both in its execution and its value. It is a work that will not only be a valuable reference, but a work that will be a constant source of instruction for the children."—New Orleans Picayune.

We regret to learn that Bismarck ATKINSON, is confined to his bed by sickness, supposed to be varioloid, at Richmond, Va. A grand-child had died of small-pox. Mrs. Atkinson was recovering from varioloid.

By this Providential dispensation Bishop Atkinson has been rendered unable to meet his appointments at Salisbury, Statesville, and other points in the west.

The November Term of the C. Court for Iredell is in session at Statesville, this week. We presume the neu-

al amount of business will be transacted. We learn of no important cases upon the docket.

After several weeks of mild, dry weather which has been very favorable to farmers to house their crops and sow wheat, rain commenced falling in gentle showers on Monday last, but the weather is now clear and mild.

Mr. Mattoon.
A returned Missionary from Siam, will deliver an Address in the Presbyterian church, in Statesville, November 29th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A fire occurred at Atlanta, Ga., on the night of the 7th instant, supposed to have been caused by rats igniting a box of friction matches, in a store occupied by Mr. Gibson, and owned by Marcus A. Bell, which was destroyed with its contents. A quantity of powder which was kept in the store, exploded with terrific violence, killing Mr. L. S. Blake, late of Baltimore, and badly wounding several others. Powder and friction matches are dangerous combustibles to be kept, without due care, in stores, and too much caution cannot be used to prevent them doing harm by the merest accident.

Pen and Scissors.
A very destructive fire occurred in Griffin, Ga., on the night of the 16th instant, involving a loss of \$100,000. Six fine stores were consumed with their contents; also, a warehouse containing 400 bales of cotton.

The Dayton Journal gives an authoritative denial to the statement that Gov. Corwin will not be a candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives. It says that Mr. Corwin desires it to be understood that he is a candidate, and that his name will be presented to the House.

Health of Judge Douglas is improving. Physicians attending him have formally stated in writing that his disease is gout in the stomach, to relieve themselves from the professional responsibility of a contradiction which some of his friends prompted. Mrs. Douglas is gradually convalescing.

The suspension bridge over the Scioto river, at Portsmouth, Ohio, fell to-day killing two men who were passing over it at the time. Ex-Governor Gilmer of Virginia, died at Lexington in that State, on Wednesday morning, after a month's illness.

Mr. Page, a cotton planter, residing in Conecuh county, Ala., was fired upon from the road side, while driving home, on the 12th inst., and killed. A relative who was in the vehicle with him was severely wounded. He succeeded in getting into the buggy, and, driving at a rapid rate, soon reached a house some two or three miles distant, with the body of the deceased still in the vehicle.

It is stated that Archbishop Hughes, of N. York, has accepted an invitation to preach the Graduating Sermon at Chapel Hill at the next Annual Commencement; and that John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank, will deliver the Annual Address.

The St. Louis Republican says it has been assured by a confidential friend of Mr. Bates that the opinions in relation to the slavery question, attributed to him by the Evening News of that city, were not authorized. The non-arrival of the steamer North Star at New York from San Juan has occasioned considerable alarm as to her safety. She had on board 870 California passengers, including 205 soldiers and officers.

At the State Fair held at Columbia, South Carolina, last week, two native Africans were exhibited and took the premium, a silver goblet.

Fred Douglas sailed from Quebec for England on Saturday, leaving his country for his country's good, and more especially for the safety of his own neck.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says that Thurlow Weed is about to see the New York Herald for insinuating, or saying, he (W.) has been engaged in the Slave trade.

At the Norfolk Fair Grounds on Saturday, a man ran ten miles in one hour and four seconds. But for the four seconds he would have received a prize of \$200.

A petition to Governor Wise is in circulation at Manchester, N. H., praying him to postpone Old Brown's execution until the meeting of the next Legislature of Virginia.

The Buffalo papers say that a young lady who came down from Chicago on the propeller Dacotah, states that just before the tremendous storm which occurred on the lakes last week, a large number of birds lit on various parts of the propeller. The captain on seeing them, said it was time to seek a harbor, and so he did. They had hardly put into Presque Isle, when the storm came. In that storm, the propeller Troy and twenty-three of her passengers and crew were victims. These birds were harbingers of trouble, but also were messengers of safety to the Dacotah and her living freight.

We have been shown a letter says the Elba Democrat, directed to a gentleman of this town stating that a man by the name of Snyder is in the neighborhood who hails from North Carolina, and says that he is a printer, and passes himself off as a Mason in good standing. The writer of the letter (who is a highly respectable gentleman,) says that the said Snyder is an impostor and is not entitled to the benefits of the Order. Masons will therefore please take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Yesterday, says the New Orleans Picayune quite a crowd was gathered at a machinery depot on St. Charles street, watching the quick, sharp, regular working of a small caloric or hot air engine, made under the Ericsson patent. The engine has a little over one horse power, being sent out, we believe, merely as a small sample, to show the simplicity and economy of the invention. The comments on the diminutive machine, by those who were not acquainted with its peculiar motive power and other mysteries, were very amusing. One asked where the boiler was; another missed this part of the steam engine, a third that. The explanation, "it's a hot air engine," enlightened some but left others as ignorant as before. These machines will no doubt come into general use in the South. They are generally made of five horse power, and answer the purposes of printing offices, loading and unloading vessels, cotton gin driving, pile driving, mine pumping, reservoir feeding, canal navigation, "lay-out" navigation, building purposes, &c. There is no steam about it, no boiler, no danger of explosion, no great use of fuel; a boy can attend to it; hence its utility on sugar and cotton plantations and in cities.

A despatch from Washington says that the state of our relations with England is causing

considerable talk in diplomatic circles there. The writer of the dispatch to one of the New York papers remarks: "It is well known, that the tone of Lord John Russell's last dispatch in reference to San Juan Island and the course of Gen. Harney was not only unpleasant, but it was dictatorial in a high degree. His personal in Cabinet Council gave rise to a good deal of feeling, and the impression of all the members was, that it should be replied to clearly and pointedly, in the same spirit in which it was couched. General Cass' letter to Mr. Dallas on the subject, I am assured by those who have seen it, is a masterpiece of logical reasoning, and clearly proves our right to the island and sustains the gallant Harney. You need not be surprised to hear that sharp words have passed between Mr. Dallas and Lord John Russell, and that our minister has determined to close the legation and come home."

Rail Road Meeting.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 18, 1859.
In accordance with published notice the Stockholders in the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad assembled this day in Charlotte, at the Court House, when

On motion Col. Wm. M. Grier was called to the Chair and H. L. Alexander and R. M. Allison, Esqs., were requested to act as Secretaries.

After the objects of the Convention were explained by the Chairman.

On motion, Gen. J. A. Young, Thos. H. Brem, Esq., and Col. B. W. Alexander, were appointed a committee to verify proxies.

On motion of Gen. J. A. Young, it was Resolved, That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of examining the Charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, and Report to this Convention such business as under its provisions, they may deem necessary for them to transact. Whereupon:

The Chair appointed Messrs. Wm. Johnston, A. K. Simonton and Dr. F. W. Johnston, said Committee.

On motion of Wm. Johnston, Esq., it was Resolved, That the Commissioners report to this Convention as soon as possible, in order that they may proceed to organize under the Charter.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting being called to order by the Chairman, at the appointed hour.

Gen. J. A. Young offered the following Resolution which was, after much debate, adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the difficulties connected with the subscription of the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, of the Sixty Thousand Dollars to the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road, as ordered by a vote of the Citizens of said Town on the 7th inst., this Convention of Stockholders in said Rail Road do agree, and determine that the Depot of the said Rail Road shall be made at or contiguous to the Depot of the Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road in Charlotte.

Under the above Resolution the Corporation entered the subscription of \$60,000, as authorized.

The Chairman of the Committee authorized to verify proxies, reported that 589 shares were represented by proxies, and that 2,157 were represented in person—which being a majority of the stock, the Convention was declared duly organized.

On motion of W. R. Myers, Esq., it was Resolved, That the Charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company, passed by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, and re-enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at the Session of 1854 and 1855, be, and the same is hereby accepted by the Stockholders of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road Company.

On motion of W. R. Myers, Esq., it was Resolved, That William Johnston, J. B. Kerr, J. A. Young, Andrew Springs, R. I. McDowell, A. K. Simonton, and J. W. Stockton are recommended to the general meeting of Stockholders to be held in the State of Tennessee, as proposed persons to be voted for directors of this Company.

On motion of Gen. J. A. Young, it was Resolved, That R. F. Simonton, J. A. Young and Wm. Johnston, be, and they are hereby appointed a delegation to represent this convention of Stockholders of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road, which may be held in the Town of Jonesboro', Tennessee, or elsewhere, for the purpose of procuring such organization of said Company in the State of North Carolina, and doing whatever else may be necessary to expedite the construction of the said Road, and that in case of the inability of either of the said delegates to attend said Convention, they shall have power to appoint substitutes.

On motion of R. I. McDowell, Esq., the Convention then adjourned.

WM. M. GREIR, Chairman.

R. M. ALLISON, H. L. ALEXANDER, Secretaries.

The Electoral College of 1860.

The Northern States will be entitled to votes in the electoral college as follows:

Maine	3	Michigan	8
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	13
Vermont	5	Illinois	11
Massachusetts	13	Iowa	4
Rhode Island	4	Wisconsin	4
Connecticut	6	California	4
New York	35	Minnesota	4
New Jersey	7	Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	10	Kansas	3
Ohio	23		
Total	186		

The Southern States will be entitled to votes in the electoral college as follows:

Virginia	15	Louisiana	6
Arkansas	4	Alabama	7
Tennessee	12	Mississippi	7
Maryland	10	Florida	9
North Carolina	10	Georgia	10
South Carolina	8	Texas	10
Delaware	3		
Total	120		

Total vote of Northern States, 186
Total vote of Southern States, 120
Majority for Northern States, 66
Aggregate vote of Northern and Southern States, 306
Number necessary to elect a President, 154

A Cruel Swindle.

A day or two since, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, a widow lady, who resides in the city of Washington, made application to the detective department for aid to bring a villain to justice, and the story she has told to detective Franklin, who took the matter in charge, revealed a piece of villainy more cruel, if possible, than the recent swindle of music teachers by Hiram Leslie. The woman had advertised for boarders, and among the respondents to the advertisement was an elderly man of genteel appearance and address, who gave the name William Handricks. The latter pretended to be a bachelor of liberal means, and he succeeded in ingratiating himself into the good graces of his landlady, to whom he paid his addresses and was accepted. The wedding was to have taken place last Thursday evening, and on the morning of that day he obtained from the lady all her own and her child's jewelry, and other articles, under pretence of having them done up for the wedding, and he also stripped her of all the money he had in the world—some twenty five dollars—under pretence of paying for a tobacconist they had ordered for her first husband. After the vil-

lains had secured this plunder, amounting in all to about three hundred dollars, he absconded, leaving the poor and cruelly deceived woman penniless.

From the Charlotte Daily Bulletin.
From Harper's Ferry.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Battle of Tenno.

We are indebted to the Editors of the Alexandria, Va., Sentinel, for the annexed highly important news from Charlottesville and Harper's Ferry, full one day later than received from any other source.

If the news is literally true, Virginians will have their hands full in a short time. The execution of Brown will produce trouble which will only be the beginning of a gloomy end. Let the issue come. The sooner the better.

ALEXANDRIA SENTINEL EXTRA.

SATURDAY EVENING, 6 o'clock.

Since our paper was printed this evening, we have received the following dispatch:

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 19.

The indications from a report said by the best citizens to be reliable, is that we shall have serious work. Col. Davis has telegraphed for five hundred additional men.

J. Marshall, H. C. Ward.

[Messrs. Marshall and Ward went as volunteers with the Alexandria Riflemen. We suppose they are in Charlottesville.]

POSTSCRIPT.

Eight O'clock, P. M.

Lieut. John Birrell, who went as volunteer with the Mount Vernon Guards, reached this city at 7 o'clock this evening, just from Charlottesville, which he left at 9 o'clock this morning. He was informed by his Captain (W. H. Smith,) that Mr. C. M. Castleman had come in and reported that there had been a fight at Underwood's farm in Clarke County, between some of the citizens and a party there. The Guards were ordered to proceed thither.

At Harper's Ferry, Lieut. B. was informed that a man named Smith Crane, said to be reliable, accidentally overheard at a town, in Ohio, on the Ohio river, that a body of 500 men was organized to march for Brown's rescue. He had to flee for his life when the conspirators found out that he had overheard them.

Two from each of the Alexandria companies were dispatched home to procure supplies for their Companies; Lieut. R. is one of this number. They will return Monday morning, at 3 o'clock.

There is great excitement both at Harper's Ferry, and Charlottesville. The soldiers will be retained until after the executions.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

Richmond, Nov. 19.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia refused to award a writ of error to the Circuit Court of Jefferson county in the case of John Brown. He (Brown) will therefore be hung on the 24 of December.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 19.

Col. Davis has called for more troops. A rumor says that letters have been intercepted cheering Brown and his associated culprits, and giving assurances that they shall all be hanged. The property of several of the citizens has been burned. Troops leave Richmond for Charlottesville in the morning. There is considerable excitement here.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 19.

Col. Davis has telegraphed Gov. Wise that a large body of armed men are approaching from the direction of Wheeling, Va. A regiment of volunteers, 400 in number, left this city to-day, in an extra train, with Gov. Wise as a passenger. More troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, P. M.

Gov. Wise, with 600 State troops, passed through here to-day, en route for Charlottesville, Va. He does not believe the report of an approach of an armed force, but thinks the presence of an imposing body of military will impart a feeling of security to the population, as well as fully insure the safe-keeping of the prisoners, and prevent any futile attempt at rescue. All was quiet at Charlottesville at the latest accounts.

Incendiarism in the South.

A letter from Charlottesville, Va., of the 11th inst., says:

"There was considerable excitement in town yesterday morning, in consequence of the burning of a wheat stack, the property of Hon. Wm. Lucas, near Hultown, in this county. The stack was fired about 9 o'clock in the morning, and about the same time Mr. L. observed a suspicious looking character walking from the direction of the fire. Efforts were in a short time made for the arrest of the man, but without success. Scouts were started in all directions, in order to arrest him, but returned at night without having accomplished their purpose. It may be mentioned here that a bold attempt was made about ten days ago, to murder Mr. Lucas. He had retired to bed, and had his lamp near him, reading. He had not been in that position long, before he heard a noise, and in a moment observed the flash of a gun outside the window. He immediately sprang from his bed, and rushed to the door. As he reached the door, he saw a man wheel his horse, and ride off at a furious

The Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

The Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

Close of the Trial—Sentence of Cook, Coppie, Copeland and Green.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 11, 1859.

The proceedings of the Circuit Court for Jefferson county were brought to a close yesterday morning, after a session of three weeks, which was occupied exclusively in the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators. The Circuit Court of Frederick county, over which Judge Parker presides, commences to-day, and hence the necessity of the closing of the term for this county. The term will long be remembered as the most interesting ever held here, five men having been tried and found guilty of the highest crimes known to our law.

The convicts, Cook, Coppie, Copeland and Green, were brought out yesterday at twelve o'clock to receive the sentence of Judge Parker. The court room was crowded, and the anxiety to get another view of the prisoners was great. They were brought into the court by the deputies and placed in the bar, in a range of chairs facing the Judge. Near Cook was seated Gov. Willard and Mr. Crowley, both of whom seemed bending beneath the weight of sorrow this affair has cast over them and their families.

REMARKS OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners were then directed to stand up and asked if they had anything to say by way of defense. Cook and Coppie then proceeded to deliver short addresses, the former being somewhat vehement in his manner of speaking, whilst the latter made a firm impression by his great and collective style of delivery. Both protested their ignorance of the attack on Harper's Ferry, until the Sabbath before the night of the attack, when they were called on to swear to obey the orders of their commander, Brown. Coppie stated that he knew he should be punished for his fool-hardy attempt, but he thought it should have been lighter than had been adjudged. The negroes declined saying anything.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

Judge Parker then proceeded to deliver the sentence on the prisoners, which was received by them with great firmness. The sentence was that John E. Cook, Edwin Coppie, Shields Green and John Copeland: You trials, on which we have been so long employed, have at length ended, and all that remains to be done to complete these judicial proceedings, is to pronounce and record the judgments which by law must follow upon the crimes for which you have been tried, and of which you have been found guilty.

These crimes have all grown out of a mad inroad upon this State, made with the predetermined purpose to raise in our midst the standard of a servile insurrection. In the execution of this purpose, in the darkness of a Sabbath night, you seized upon a portion of our territory, captured several of our best citizens—holding them as hostages of war until your party was itself overcome by force—armed such of our slaves as you could seize upon with deadly weapons, which you used against their owners, whom you denounced to them as their oppressors; and, in your efforts to push your bold and unholy scheme through to a successful issue, you have taken human life in no fewer than five instances. The evidence most abundantly proved that all these things had been done, and by the force of that evidence jury after jury has felt itself compelled to bring in its verdict of guilty against each one of you.

Happily for the peace of our whole land, you obtained no support from that quarter whence you so confidently expected it. Not a slave united himself to your party, but so soon as he could get without the range of your rifles, or as night gave him opportunity, made his escape from men who had come to give him freedom, and hurried to place himself once more beneath the care and protection of his owner.

When we reflect upon all the mischief and ruin, the dark and fearful crimes, which must have attended every your partial success—men everywhere should be thankful that you were so soon and so easily overpowered.

For these offences the law demands the penalty of death, and imposes upon me the duty of pronouncing that sentence. It is the most painful duty I have ever been called on to perform.

In spite of your offences against our laws, I cannot but deeply feel for you, and sincerely, most sincerely, do I sympathize with those friends and relations, whose lives are bound up in yours, and whose hearts will be so wrung with grief when they shall hear of the sad fate which has overtaken you, the objects of their warmest and holiest affections. For them we all do sorrow: whilst a due regard for our safety may not permit us to forgive the offences of which you have been guilty, I hope that they will turn for consolation, and you for pardon, to that good Being, who in his wrath remembereth mercy. Make then your peace with Him for you must soon be dealt with as His justice and His mercy may ordain.

To conclude this sad duty, I now announce that the sentence of the law is, that you, and each one of you, John E. Cooke, Edwin Coppie, Shields Green and John Copeland, be hanged by the neck until you are dead—and that execution of this judgment be made and done by the Sheriff of this county, on Friday, the sixteenth day of December next, upon you, Shields Green and John Copeland, between the hours of eight in the forenoon and twelve, noon, of that day—and upon you, John E. Cooke and Edwin Coppie, between the hours of twelve (noon)

and five of the same day. And the court being of the opinion that the execution of this sentence should be in public, it is further ordered that this judgment be enforced and executed, not in the jail yard, but at such public place convenient thereto as the said Sheriff may appoint—and may God have mercy upon the soul of each one of you.

During the delivery of the sentence the utmost silence was observed, and the solemnity was very marked. A large number of the spectators wept, as also did the judge.

The prisoners were remanded to jail, there to await the execution of this judgment.

Assault and Attempt to Kill.
We learn through a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, from Lincoln, N. C., that on yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, two negro fellows engaged in gambling within the corporate limits of Lincoln, fell out, and Lewis (one of the negroes), the property of Mr. Jno. Butts struck Lewis, (the property of Mr. Fifer), with the blade of an axe cutting him from the breast to the abdomen, severing several ribs and lacerating the liver and internal organs to such an extent, as, it is supposed, will produce death.—*Char. (Daily) Bul.*

Troops for Brownsville.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 10.
Eight companies of Federal troops under the command of Col. Brown, have been ordered to proceed to Brownsville immediately.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.

The Republican's special Washington correspondent states that the Government have determined upon the seizure of the Northern States of Mexico. The U. S. troops at Old Point and two companies from Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to Brownsville for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

It is reported that an extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held on Saturday, and that all the members were unanimously in favor of this step.

Later from Northern Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.

A courier arrived here from Indianola, Texas, having left on the 12th, and says that an express from the Sheriff of Nueces county, arrived there reports that Cortinas with 1500 men and nine cannon, was in full possession of the Rio Grande from Brownsville to Roma. His forces were scouring the country. All communication West, had been cut off. Corpus Christi, however, was not threatened. Capt. Tobin with 100 men from Corpus Christi, had been defeated, and fears were entertained that they had been cut off.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 19.

The Overland Mail has arrived at St. Louis with dates to the 20th ult. Governor Weller has appointed Judge Hamm, formerly of Kentucky, to Senator Broderick's vacancy.

A stampede of miners to Walker's river has taken place, where a large mound has been discovered, the dust realizing from \$500 to \$2500 per ton.

Late European News.

It is reported that England has consented to send Representatives to a European Congress, and that France and England have agreed on the basis of negotiations.

It is vaguely reported that Garibaldi, at an interview with the King of Sardinia, had declared that Italy had been betrayed, and that he would have a revolution. The King had protested against such a proceeding.

The Great Eastern steamship had arrived at Southampton.

Arrested.

A man who gave his name as Wayne, and who had been lurking about in this county for some days, was arrested a short time since and lodged in jail. From his movements it was at first supposed that he was connected with the Harper's Ferry affair, but subsequent information revealed him to be an escaped fugitive from justice, having killed a man in Princess Anne county, Va. Five hundred dollars had been offered for his capture. He will be demanded by the authorities of Virginia in a few days. Racals of every degree would do well to steer clear of Buncombe.—*Ash. News.*

Crime Among Fugitive Negroes.

Canada, that portion cursed by the population of runaway negroes, is beginning to feel the legitimate effects of the servile fugitive emigration. Of 10 persons convicted at the Kent County assizes, recently held at Chatham, 7 were negroes. Levi Harris, negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for an assault with intent to commit a rape; Henry Woodward, negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for manslaughter, and two of his sons, parties to the crime, were sentenced to jail four months each; Wm. Chapman was sentenced to be hung on the 10th of December, for rape. A sad commentary upon the efforts of the managers of the underground railroad.

Stevens to be Tried in Staunton.

Judge Parker, at the instance of Gov. Wise, has handed over Stevens, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, to Mr. Martin, United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia. Unless, therefore, the prisoner, who is severely wounded, should die beforehand, the trial will take place before Judge Brockenbrough, in Staunton, in May next. The object of the transfer is said to be to compel the attendance of certain parties at the North as witnesses. The trial will be without appeal, as from the peculiar legislation affecting the jurisdiction of the Federal District, Judge Toney has decided that no Circuit Court for the United States can be held therein.—

Consequently all such cases as this, in which otherwise an appeal would lie to a United States Circuit Court, must be final.—*Staunton Spectator.*

The Western North-Carolina Railroad.

We find in the Salisbury Banner a communication from which we gather the following important information: "The recent meeting of the board of Directors at Marion, and the croakings of its antagonists and false prophets must now be silenced, as the demonstrations of that meeting are conclusive evidence that the Road will be built, and that very soon—say by the 1st of January, 1863. This meeting was characterized by a spirit of determined action that soon will be made public, as propositions were made to build the entire road from Morganton to the western portal of the Blue Ridge by a company from Virginia, Avery, McKesson, and others, at an estimated cost of three million dollars.

By recent information just at hand, and that too from a reliable source, we learn that the stock is all taken in McDowell county, and that a company was in readiness to take the balance from the western portal of the Blue Ridge to the French Broad. So we may fondly anticipate, at the approaching meeting of the Board of Directors to be held at Salisbury, action that must satisfy the most skeptical and inimical enemies of this all important Railroad project, in conjunction with the North Carolina Railroad, as one that will ultimately secure the greatest utility to the general interests of the State, and place her in a commercial point of view on an equal, if not a superior, footing with her sister States."

Abandoning Sheriffs.

It appears from the article below, taken from the Standard, that several of the Sheriffs in the State, have availed themselves of the use of the public money in bearing their expenses out of the State: "Geo. W. Glass, Sheriff of McDowell county, left home about the middle of September last, ostensibly to visit Raleigh and settle his taxes with the Comptroller and Treasurer of State. At Salisbury, it is presumed, he took the wrong end of the railroad, and, so far as we are informed, he has not since been heard of. No doubt he has absconded, carrying off a large amount of money.

Mr. Glass has always been considered an honorable, upright man and a good citizen. His flight has much surprised all his friends and acquaintances; and for some time it was supposed that he had been murdered on his way to Raleigh, his friends choosing to think so, rather than that he had betrayed his trust.

Last week the Magistrates of the county elected James M. Neal to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Glass. Solomon Ray, the Sheriff of Yancey county, has also absconded. He came to Raleigh in due time and settled his tax account; but a few weeks ago he left home to attend Court in Madison county, and has not been heard from since. It is supposed he carried off about \$10,000.

The Magistrates of Yancey have elected Charles Byrd to fill out Ray's unexpired term."

A few days since Mary E. Jones, of Lawrence, Mass., who pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter, in deserting her infant in the woods of Haverhill, was sentenced to 20 years' hard labor in the House of Correction. She was only 18 years of age, and had been driven almost crazy by her husband deserting her.

MARRIED:

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Mr. Lantz, Mr. C. H. Woodward, of Iredell, to Miss S. E. ABERNATHY, of Catawba.

May joy and prosperity be the portion of this happy couple.

DIED:

Near Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county, on the 21st instant, Mr. Robert Potts, aged about 73 years.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!!

J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON

HAVING entered into Partnership for the purpose of conducting a

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C.

Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS

BOOTS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

—Also—

GROCERIES

of every description; and other

FAMILY SUPPLIES;

All of which will be sold very Low

For Cash or Country Produce.

Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

Sept. 31, 1859. 17-6m

HOTEL

for SALE or RENT

at Yadkinville.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS for Sale or Rent, at YADKINVILLE, a large Hotel, with all the modern conveniences, and other necessary fixtures. The House is already well supplied with all necessary Furniture, Bedding, Cooking utensils, &c.—Possession given 1st day January.

A. R. LAURENCE.

Oct. 21, 1859. 46-4f

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE

WHEAT, for which the highest

Cash price will be paid.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Nov. 1, '59. 14-4f

Having

BOUGHT out the Interest of H. W. AY-

DER in the late firm of Jenkins & Ay-

der, I will continue to conduct the Boot and

Shoe manufacturing business, at the old

stand, and very respectfully solicit a share

of the public patronage.

Oct. 25, 1858. W. L. JENKINS.

WALLACE & ELIAS

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL

to their Large and Extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Dry and Fancy Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats &

Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware,

Groceries, Medicines and Jewelry,

and many other articles to numerous to mention, all of which we are selling—Cheaper

than the Cheapest, for CASH or Country Produce, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

WE are sure that nobody will leave our Store without being satisfied, as it is our desire

to please our Customers. Try us and judge for yourselves.

WALLACE & ELIAS,

next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

Nov. 18, 1859. 17

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS,

AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,

As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair,

he has the article—

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for

Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish Preserves, Pickles, or Candies;

GENTLEMEN, if you wish Presents for the LADIES;

LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS, if you wish TOYS;

IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17-4f

Markets

Statesville Market—Nov. 18, 1859.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.]

Bacon	0 12	@ 12 1/2	Flour	0 35	@ 40
Beef	0 44	@ 54	Flour	5 00	@ 55
Butter	0 25	@ 28	Flaxseed	1 00	
Corn	0 15	@ 16	Hides, dry		
Coffee	0 14	@ 16 1/2	Green	0 12	
Candles			Lard	0 00	@ 12
Tallow	0 20		Lard	0 00	@ 12
Adamant	0 30	@ 35	Linseed	0 30	@ 35
Corn	0 08	@ 09	Molasses	40	@ 65
Chickens	0 10	@ 10	Nails	0 06	@ 07
Dried Apples			Peas	0 05	@ 10
peeled	0 00		Rice	0 02	
Dried Peaches			Salt	2 25	@ 00
peeled	0 00		Sugar	0 10	@ 12
unpeeled	0 00		Loaf	0 16	@ 18
Eggs, doz	0 08		Tallow	0 10	@ 12
			Wheat	0 90	@ 00

Charlotte Market—Nov. 22, 1859.

Bacon	0 12	@ 12 1/2	Rye	0 95	@ 00
Beef	0 44	@ 54	Beans	0 75	@ 70
Butter	0 25	@ 28	white	0 00	
Corn	0 15	@ 16	Oats	0 00	@ 50
Coffee	0 14	@ 16 1/2	Meal	0 80	@ 85
Candles			Hides		
Tallow	0 20		Green	0 12	@ 12
Adamant	0 30	@ 35	Iron	0 06	@ 06 1/2
Corn	0 08	@ 09	Comm.	0 04	@ 05
Chickens	0 10	@ 10	Roll'd	0 05	@ 05 1/2
Dried Apples			Lard	0 13	@ 14
peeled	0 00		Molasses		
Dried Peaches			N. O.	0 00	@ 00
peeled	0 00		Su. Ho.	0 50	@ 50
unpeeled	0 00		W. I.	0 35	@ 40
Eggs, doz	0 08		Nails	0 05	@ 06
			Salt, sack	1 60	@ 17 1/2
			Spirits		
			Rye wh.	0 75	@ 80
			N. C.	0 80	@ 82
			Ap. Br.	0 00	@ 00
			Peas	1 00	@ 1 50
			Sugars		
			N. O.	0 10	@ 11
			Loaf	0 14	@ 15
			Corn	0 70	@ 75

Salisbury Market—Nov. 15, 1859.

Apples			Molasses		
Dried	0 50	@ 1 00	Cuba	0 35	@ 45
Bacon	0 11	@ 12 1/2	N. O.	0 00	@ 70
Beef	0 20	@ 25	Muscov.	0 45	@ 50
Corn	0 15	@ 16	Nails cut	0 05	@ 06
Coffee	0 14	@ 16 1/2	Oats	0 00	@ 50
Candles			Onion	0 07	@ 08
Tallow	0 20		Tannery	0 75	@ 1 00
Adamant	0 30	@ 35	Rags	0 02	@ 03
Corn	0 08	@ 09	Salt, sack	2 00	@ 2 00
Chickens	0 10	@ 10	Sugar		
Dried Apples			Brown	0 08	@ 0 11
peeled	0 00		Crush	0 13	@ 17
Dried Peaches			Feas	1 00	@ 12
peeled	0 00		Tallow	0 10	@ 12
unpeeled	0 00		Wheat		
Eggs, doz	0 08		White	0 90	@ 95
			Red	0 75	@ 85
			Wool	0 25	@ 30

Wilmington Market—Nov. 12, 1859.

Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS

BOOTS

HATS, CAPS,

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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—Also—

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of every description; and other

FAMILY SUPPLIES;

All of which will be sold very Low

For Cash or Country Produce.

Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

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Hides! Hides! Hides!
5,000 GREEN and DRY HIDES wanted
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41-11 J. W. GLASCOCK.

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JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. Louis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

that are going, or have gone up; the
demand for more LOTS, all combine to
make another sale necessary.

J. M. MOREHEAD, President
Shepard's Point Land Company.

September 18, 1859. 41-ts.

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may favor them with patronage, with
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